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POETRY.

Our Country.

BY W. J. FEAHODIE, ESQ.

Our country!—'tis a glorious land—
With arms from shore to shore,
The broad Pacific chafes her strand;
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;
And nurtured on her ample breast
How many a goodly prospect lies
In Nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enamelled with her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies, deck'd with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting each each trembling star,
And mighty rivers, mountain born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn
Beneath their sheltering branches leap.

And cradled mid her clustering hills
Sweet vales in dream-like beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide;
For plenty here her fullness pours
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to seize her generous stores,
There prowls on tyrant's hireling band.

Great God! we thank thee for this home—
This boundless birth-land of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come
And breathe the air of liberty!—
Still may her flowers untrammell'd spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise;
And yet till Time shall fold his wing,
Remain Earth's loveliest paradise!

POLITICAL.

From the Saco (Me.) Democrat.

Letter of Honorable John Fairfield.

At a Democratic Meeting held at Augusta, on the 23rd inst., the following resolution, introduced by Dr. R. A. Cony, was adopted:—

"Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to address the Hon. John Fairfield, and enquire of him whether he is in favor of any man, who now are, or who may desire to be in the National Councils, not in favor of giving to Maine, speedy possession of all her territory, and the United States a like possession of all its territory, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary."

"Messrs. Cony, Jonah Dunn and A. R. Nichols were appointed a Committee to address Mr. Fairfield in pursuance of the last Resolution."

Having understood that the Committee had addressed Mr. Fairfield, in accordance with the preceding resolution, and that he had prepared a reply thereon, we submitted a copy of the same, which we have the pleasure of laying before our readers—convinced that the sentiments it contains, will meet with a hearty response from every true friend of the right of Maine and the United States to the full possession of their territory. The following is the correspondence:—

Augusta, August 24, 1841.

Sir—The explicitness of the enclosed resolution leaves us nothing more to do than to forward it to you, and respectfully request an answer.

We have the honor to be

Your obedient servants,

ROBT. A. CONY,

JOHANN DUNN,

A. R. NICHOLS.

Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Saco, August 28, 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—Your communication of the 24th inst., accompanied by a Resolution adopted "at a Meeting of the Democrats of Augusta," was received yesterday. By the resolve I am requested to say, whether I am "in favor of any man who now are, or may be in the national councils, not in favor of giving to Maine a speedy possession of all her territory, and the United States a like possession of all its territory, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary."

This inquiry is pertinent and proper, and shall be freely and frankly answered. The subject to which it relates is daily and painfully pressed upon our attention by passing events: by all we see doing on the one hand, and omitted to be done on the other—by a vigorous preparation to enforce and consummate wrong, and a shameful neglect of the means to resist it—by insults heaped upon injuries by the one side, and not one note of indignant remonstrance heard from the other. Not only do we behold the footprints of British aggression every where upon our borders, but what is perhaps more humiliating, we are compelled to listen to a demand, under a threat of "consequences," that we desist from executing the laws against offences committed within our own undisputed jurisdiction. If all these things could fail to move us, we should have lost the spirit of our Fathers. We should be unworthy of the noble inheritance that has been transmitted to us, and the sooner we returned to our former Colonial vassalage, the better. But such is not the temper and spirit of the people. I rejoice to believe, that they not only have just views, but that they feel right upon this subject. In the language of the lamented LINCOLN, they would "shrink dreadfully" from aught that compromised the national honor, and cheerful support the Government in maintaining it untrammelled, at whatever cost, whether of blood or treasure.

In regard to our boundary question, patience is exhausted. The hope of an amicable adjustment is nearly extinguished. After years upon years of patient waiting, we seem to be as far from a restoration to our entire territory as we were at the commencement. Our forbearance has but served to excite the hopes and increase the arrogance of those who are contending with us. A mere diplomatic ruse, by lapse of time, has become a serious and portentous affair. An offer to purchase, a quarter of a century ago, a small strip of land on our northeastern border, anon ripened into a claim of title—and from that day to this, has been swelling and expanding, until now, it covers one third of the territory of a State, larger than all the rest of New England. A single mail carrier, wending his solitary way through the passes of "the highlands," as followed by small companies of poor peasants, gathers

Oxford Democrat

No. 18, Vol. 1, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 7, 1841.

Old Series, No. 29, Vol. 8.

ing merely a subsistence by cutting, and sending down the streams to a market, a few of the trees standing upon their margin. These are succeeded by formidable bands of plunderers, under the pay of wealthy and "respectable" merchants, sweeping our forests, and accumulating fortunes by spoils. And last comes a foreign soldiery, who, under the authority of "Her Majesty," build forts and erect barracks, make permanent military establishments, and claim to hold possession until a question is settled, which, perhaps, her Majesty's advisers have determined never shall be settled.

Such has been the progress of this unhallowed claim. And what reason have we to suppose that its destiny is not to be "eternal progress"? Various, long continued and zealous have been the attempts to bring it to some tribunal for settlement, but no settlement has been effected. Sometimes the question has really appeared to be approaching a termination, but these appearances have ever proved delusive. Delay—everlasting delay, seems to be stamped upon it. And the heartless forms of diplomacy afford ample opportunity to cheat us with the hope of a speedy adjustment, while the end is farther and farther receding from us. With a longer continuance of this state of things, we cannot, and ought not to be satisfied. It is incompatible with both honor and interest. Something decisive should be done, and that at once. But this question should not be regarded as one of local or sectional interest merely;—the whole nation is bound to adopt it—not merely in the forms of law, but in interest and feeling, and to press it at once to an issue. No question should be permitted to usurp its place in the scale of importance, though, of this, there may be some danger, if Rumor speaks truly. If the British Government have determined that the boundary question shall be laid upon the shelf until "Her Majesty's" demands in regard to the liberation of McLeod shall have been complied with, not only should the voice of remonstrance be heard, but the British Government should be told, in terms not to be misunderstood, that such a course will not be submitted to. The importance of the McLeod affair, no one can doubt. That it clearly involves the honor of the country, all must perceive. But in no respect is it entitled to precedence over the boundary question and the substitution of one for the other, I trust we shall never voluntarily yield to. Our question stands first among the subjects of controversy with Great Britain, and in connection with the acts first on the list of aggression for which immediate reparation should be demanded. And that demand when made, though it need not be with a threat of "consequences," should be made in view of them, and with a firm and inexorable determination to enforce it, if necessary, with the whole power of the country.

If there are those, either in or out of the National Councils, who regard this question as of minor importance, or who are unwilling to resort to forcible where peaceable means are insufficient, to effect a speedy restoration to Maine of her whole territory, they are no friends to Maine, and in my opinion should be so regarded when we approach the ballot box. This remark, I would charitably hope, can have no application to any citizens of Maine, and I trust will soon cease to be applicable to any citizen of the United States.

In this hasty and imperfect expression of my views, I have intended to answer the inquiry contained in the Resolve transmitted to me, in the negative.

With high respect,
Your Fellow Citizen,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.
Messrs. ROBT. A. CONY,
JOHANN DUNN,
A. R. NICHOLS. } Committee.

From the Eastern Argus.

Federal Profligacy.

The Federalists began the present session of Congress with about 40 majority in the House, 7 majority in the Senate, and a "Whig" President. Yet now, whenever they get any one of their measures through either branch, they exult like madmen, and they push it by the President and get it enacted to a law, no possible bounds can be set to their wild rejoicings. Why is all this? Why should they not pass their measures all of them, by full and decisive votes? They were elected, say they, to do a specific work—and why do they not do it? They were placed in power, they declare, to relieve the people—and why are their relief movements delayed a day? With a commanding majority of Congress and a "Whig" President, why is it that they go halting along, like wounded snakes, and fail so often of their object? The reason is plain. THEIR MEASURES ARE SO MONSTROUS THAT THE MORE CANDID OF THEIR OWN PARTY TURN AWAY FROM THEM WITH ABHORRENCE, AND THEIR PRESIDENT EVEN IS OBLIGED TO VETO THEM!

They came into power professing Democracy, but their Federalism is now so manifest, that many whom they, last fall, deceived, have deserted their false gods and are desirous of shattering in pieces upon their shrines. "The question is to be again decided," says Mr. Mallory, of Va., "whether Republican or Federal doctrine are to shape the Administration of this Government, and I, for one, am prepared for the contest."

The people of Maine are interested, surely, in the decision of this question. They have voted on it many times heretofore, and they are ready to vote again. Their love of Democracy is not less now, we hope, than it was when they sustained Jackson in 1832, or Van Buren, in '36,

and they will manifest it with the more enthusiasm now, on account of the deception which Numbers, doubtless, in the State, who then voted for Harrison, honestly hoping for "relief and better times," through a political change, are now eager to atone for their unfortunate error at that time, by making a vigorous rally on the 13th inst. for FAIRFIELD and DEMOCRACY! Maine is radically Democratic! She was placed in a false position, last year, when she went for Harrison, but she will right herself now by ejecting the Kent dynasty from the power they have more, upon the Walls of the Capitol.

But SIX DAYS now remain before election. If they are well employed, they will give ample time to our friends to prepare for battle. But not a day is to be lost. If we expect to conquer on the 13th, we must be diligent and act until time to complete our organization! Your opponents, led on by office holders, take the field, disheartened. They see their party crumbling from them, and their leading men in Congress are forsaking them daily. Their URRER RUN seems inevitable. Shout, then, as the Maine office holders may, in order to hold on to their Treasury-pap, yet the rank and file of their party, disgusted with the exhibitions of Federal Profligacy which they have lately witnessed, and foreseeing in the signs of the times, the downfall of Federalism in America, will make but feeble exertions to support their pensioned leaders, and can be easily routed by proper effort. BE VIGILANT, UNITED AND ACTIVE, then Democrats of Maine! from now until election, and your success is certain!

"Relief" Measures.

Appropriating for additional furniture for the President's house, \$6,000!
Granting Gen. Harrison's widow, for 30 days services of her husband as President, besides permitting her letters and papers to go and come, postage free, the sum of \$25,000!
Distributing, among the States, to enable them to pay what they owe to British bankers, annually, \$4,000,000!
Creating a loan, to get money to carry out these schemes, of \$12,000,000!
Modifying the Tariff, to make the people pay for these schemes, by taxing articles of necessary consumption, to the amount of \$18,000,000!

Changing our entire diplomatic corps, to reward noisy federal partisans with outfits and foreign embassies—at the suggestion of Daniel Webster, at an expense of not less than \$100,000!
Altering the embassy to Brazil, from a charge d'affaires with a salary of \$4,500, to a Minister, with a salary of \$18,000, making a difference, in the cost of that mission, of \$13,500!

Passing a Bank Bill, creating an additional debt, by the U. S. subscribing for stock, or being held responsible, in different ways, to the amount of \$15,000,000!
Defraying the expenses attending a magnificent funeral for the late Gen. Harrison, after giving his widow \$25,000 outright—the sum of \$3,050!

Expending, in the three months from the 4th of March last, 4,627,166 64!
Proposing to expend, during the year, the sum of \$31,355,501!

Contemplating an expenditure, over the so-called "extravagant" administration of Mr. Van Buren, of \$3,500,000!

Finally, to pay members of Congress for getting together in Extra session, to consider these "relief" measures, the country is put at an expense of not less than \$400,000!

What do the people think of such "relief"? It "relieves" them of every sixth pound of Tea or Coffee, they purchase. It keeps the old price upon Sugar, Molasses and Salt—when the purchasers of those articles were promised, before the election, by the party in power, that they would get articles of necessity cheaper, and at the same time, obtain higher price for their labor, under a whig administration, than under a democratic one. Is it so? The Whig TITMOTHY that abstracts every sixth pound of Tea or Coffee, from the consumption of the poor man, crying "relief!" as he plunders you, answers the question. Watch him. Look out for his emissaries in this State. They are coaxing you to stand still and be robbed—to vote for Edward Kent, and thereby show you like to be bled—

that you love to have the wool pulled over your eyes, and beajoled with hard cider or driven by hard taxation, just as if men were as senseless as the oxen they drive, or the wood or iron they work upon. If they like such "relief," they will obey the behests of the plunderers and vote for Kent at the coming election. If they don't like it any better than their fathers liked the taxation of the British Government of their Tea and Coffee, then our citizens will do as their fathers did, and rebuke the power that imposed the taxes. In no other way, can this be done, at present, than by giving your votes to JOHN FAIRFIELD, for Governor at the approaching election.—Saco Democrat.

Glance at the whig papers in this State at the present time, will show, in a striking manner, the double-distilled duplicity of the whig leaders. Their papers are overflowing with exaggerated charges of "mismanagement" and "wastefulness" under Gov. Fairfield's former administration. But they keep out of view, the material fact, that the very measures they so loudly condemn, at present, met their own and decided approval at the time they were carried into effect. NOT A DOLLAR was expended, under Gov. F's former

administration, in carrying out the measures now so loudly condemned by the whigs, which was not authorized to be expended for the purpose, BY AUTHORITY of the Legislature, WHIGS as well as Democrats, VOTING FOR IT. And some of these very measures, most clamorously vilified now, by the whigs, were suggested by whigs themselves, carried out under their particular auspices, and met the open approbation of ALL PARTIES at the time.

Now, the whigs are striving to make political capital for themselves and against Gov. Fairfield, by a full blast of condemnation of the acts which they once approved. But their duplicity is like a poker heated at both ends. Every time they use it, it burns their own fingers. In condemning the measures of Gov. F's administration, they pointedly condemn the whig members of the Legislature who voted for them, as well as the whig Hodsdons, Hamlin's, Rhines', Mason's and others, who suggested, or were principally instrumental in carrying them out. It is the old game of "dog eat dog,"—for the accusation of the whig prints must hit their own friends.—The people will see through the flimsy veil of duplicity which the whigs fight under, and mete out to them their merited reward.—Saco Democrat.

Duplicity of the Whigs.

From the Bangor Democrat.

The Land Office—the Governor and Land Agent of the State.

The Whig, probably with the advice of high civil functionaries consult on other occasions, chooses to remain silent or to give a flat denial to our statements in relation to the management of the Land Office this year, and the articles which have recently appeared in that paper, relative to a former administration of its affairs, the posse, &c. This is a very easy method of disposing of troublesome questions, and the usual course taken by those who have no defence to make.

In this connection we reiterate that the Whig has substantially admitted, directly or by fair inference, every thing we stated it did admit. Its own columns prove it. What it profanely talks of as a "sacrifice" which is "too mighty and damning for any creature of God to assume" is all hypocrisy and gammon. Such stuff at best, is but milk for babes; the folly of the writer is only equalled by his profanity.

But to pass to matters of consequence. The management of the Land Office continues, as for three months past, to give great and almost universal dissatisfaction to the lumbermen of all parties on the Penobscot river. This is a notorious fact, and neither silence, nor snarling, nor rolling of eyes in horror, will mitigate or explain it away. The dissatisfaction is too great and well found to be easily removed.

Neither can public attention be diverted from the acts of the men in power. The crimonations of those who were formerly clothed with power, by the Governor and Land agent, personally, or through their employed agents and factotums, will not answer the purpose. They may write in the Whig themselves, or furnish materials and instigate others to misrepresent and to libel another administration, their predecessors in office or their fellow citizens, but it will recoil on their own heads. If they sink to the level of demagogues and party hacks of the lowest grade, they must not look for the respect and confidence of others, or expect that high-minded men of their own party will applaud them for wallowing in the slough. The contempt and scorn of all honorable men will be called out at such exhibitions. Nothing but disgust can be produced when men in high official stations scramble in the dirt to retain their places, and throw mud and stones at their opponents.

Slow as we were to believe that such things were done by men in high authority, we no longer doubt and now ask others to look at the extraordinary and humiliating spectacle.

From the Saco (Me.) Democrat.

35,000 Days Labor Missing.

The Federal papers have a great deal to say about 35,000 days missing by taking 84,728 the aggregate number of days reported by Mr. McIntire, and subtracting therefrom the number of days work on the boom and roads, and estimating the number required on the quarters, at Fort Fairfield and Fish river. It is a work of conjecture, and was culminated in a speech of Mr. Morse, of Bath, last winter, for the purpose of being used, in the case of Gov. Fairfield's re-nomination, as capital against him. "One of the Posse," in the last Age, shows up this great Federal humbug, in its true colors. He says, that in making this charge, the Federalists omit to take into account the number of men belonging to the Posse, assembled at the call of the State, to resist the threatened invasion of our territory by the authorities of New Brunswick, which force, for 60 days, averaged not less than 400 men, and accounts for 24,000 of the days advertised as missing.

The Federal estimate of the force required at Fort Fairfield and Fish river, is far below what was necessary to effect the object of the expedition. At the former place, two strong Block houses, for the defence of the Boom were erected, and from 60 to 80 men, on the average, instead of 50, as the Federalists say, made their headquarters at Fort Fairfield, from April to December 1839, who were employed on the works, in guard duty, exploring the woods, clearing land, &c. The difference of 50 men, for Federal estimate, and 70 men the average number at the Fort, for 275 days from the first of April to the last of December inclusive, would make 13,750 days, thus accounting for the whole deficiency and 2,750 days over.

The under estimate of men in service at Fish River could not be less than 15 men, on an average, which for the same term, would give 4,125 days.

Here then are 41,875 days accounted for, when only 35,000 are advertised as missing, the excess arising from the Federal estimate of 2,144 1-2 days on the Boom at Fish river, and 3,000 days in erection of the Block houses, which work was performed by the men above enumerated.

Shall we hear anything more about the "missing days labor," the Federal papers have said so much about? Will they now undeceive those they have imposed upon by false estimates and deceptive statements?

The President's Cabinet.

We extract, says the Globe, the following facts, well known in this city, from the Washington letter of the New York Herald:

"We see the President surrounded by men who sympathize with those who assail him in the dead of the night, and pour out under his windows the most insulting and threatening vociferations.—Seaton, the Administration editor of the Intelligencer, begs the rioters not to insult the President, but does nothing to prevent the accomplishment of their known designs. Mr. Webster invites his political friends to a supper, pours out his deep lamentations over the death of Harrison, extols his political virtues, portrays in deep and glowing colors the loss the country has sustained in his death, but says not a word in consideration of his successor. Yet Daniel Webster is the head of President Tyler's Cabinet. At this same time Mr. Webster presides, while his political friends drink damnation to Mr. Tyler. The rank and file of the party which claims to support the President, burn him in effigy, and their leaders curse him at festivals, and are blind to nocturnal attacks on the mansion of their chief.—What a spectacle! The leading politicians who have most interest in the President's downfall and disgrace, are most clamorous in favor of keeping the Whig ranks firm and unbroken, and preserving a position hostile to him, and insist that the Cabinet must not be changed! Why? Because it is Mr. Clay's Cabinet, and not President Tyler's. Because Mr. Crittenden, although too high-minded and honorable a man to play the part of a spy in the President's camp, is Mr. Clay's intimate friend and confidential adviser, and must look rather to his interest than that of the President, or his Administration. Because, while Mr. Ewing and Mr. Bell remain in the Cabinet, Mr. Clay will be able to turn every event that occurs, every idea that can be adroitly drawn

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Hitting their own Friends.

The Federal party have a very rare faculty of hitting their own friends. For example, read the following Resolutions passed at the late Federal Convention in the County of Piscataquis:—

"Resolved, That to protect American industry, as opposed to that of foreign countries, is in our opinion a fit subject for the employment of all the energies and wisdom of our American Congress, and when Congress refuses that protection, it fails in its duty to the American people."

"Resolved, That we reprobate the practice too common in our State and National Governments, of executive appointments from the Representatives of the people."

"Resolved, That we fully and unequivocally accede to the principle long since started and sustained by the Whig party, that County officers of right ought to be elected by the people."

The first Resolution is manifestly aimed at the Whig President of the United States, who is a free trade, Virginia nullifier, and who insists upon the Compromise as "obligatory upon the country."

The second resolution is manifestly aimed at the Whig Governor of Maine, who, last winter, appointed members of the Legislature to seven important offices.

The third resolution is manifestly aimed at the Whig Legislature of Maine, who, last winter, refused to give to the people, the power to choose their County officers.—Augusta Age.

Something Worth Knowing.

The debates of the Convention that formed the Constitution show conclusively that the framers of this instrument had felt the evils of a paper currency, and thought they had provided a barrier to its increase. There was in the original draft authorizing Congress "to omit bills on the credit of the United States." Governor Morris moved to strike out this clause when the whole subject of paper money, or circulation, (for it is an absurdity to talk of paper money,) was discussed. John Langdon said "he had rather reject the whole plan than retain the power." Mr. Ellsworth said "this was a favorable moment to shut and bar the door against paper currency." Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a distinguished member, while alluding to a national paper circulation, said, "this expedient can never succeed whilst its mischiefs are remembered; and as long as it can be resorted to, it will be a bar to other resources. Mr. Read said "that if not struck out, the words would be as alarming as the mark of the beast in Revelations." A clause, also, authorizing Congress to establish a corporation, was rejected; for this, it was argued, would include the power to establish a National Bank. In 1791, when the first Bank was chartered, the FEDERALISTS, influenced by HAMILTON, although some were members of the Convention of 1787, voted IN FAVOR of a Bank charter; the DEMOCRATS, headed by MADISON, with the exceptions of Gerry, voted AGAINST it. And the late Chief Justice Marshall states, that the debates on the question of chartering a United States Bank tender more than any other question of the day, to DIVIDE THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES.—Democratic and Federal.—Boston Post.

READ--REFLECT!!

From the National Intelligencer.

To the Editors.

The preamble and resolutions of a meeting held in Norfolk on the 17th instant, which were published in your paper of Thursday last, so entirely misrepresents me to the world and my constituents, that I am impelled, by a sense of justice to myself, to vindicate my course by a true statement of the facts. If the gentlemen who drew up this preamble had adverted to the report of my remarks in your journal, which were republished by the papers in their own town, they would have saved themselves the pain of having unjustly ascribed to me sentiments which I never uttered. The spirit of that charity "which thinketh no evil" is so manifest in their criticism of my course, as to forbid the belief that they had seen the true report of my remarks, although this report appeared in their own papers before the meeting was held. Why predicate this attack upon the supposition that I had made the remarks imputed to me by the Reporter of the Globe, when a short walk to their favorite resort—the reading rooms—would have satisfied them that I had never said that my constituents had instructed me to pursue any course in the discharge of my official duties? I will not say that "their wish was father to the thought" that I had so perverted the truth, as I have done if I had said what was imputed to me. Nor will I take to myself the implied, but undeserved compliment, which this necessity for misrepresentation in the assault upon my course would seem to convey. I did say, however, that the course of the majority in Congress during the present session, was worse "than that of the worst and most tyrannical party which had ever existed in any country professing to be free." In making the assertion, which I now deliberately repeat, I had no reference to the "one hour rule" which this committee appreciate so highly. It would seem, indeed, that nothing but gratitude for what the majority here has done, restrained them from intimating that all debate was a nuisance, and that the majority had erred in not suppressing it altogether. I have no garrulous propensity which this "one hour rule" checks. Nor do I ever make long "rapid abortions" for "Buncombe." My associates on the floor will bear me witness that I but seldom address the House, and then only on subjects in which the people of my district are immediately interested. I have been in Congress nearly five sessions, and the whole time occupied by me, in debate, does not exceed six hours. When I made this assertion, I referred to that series of new rules, which enable a majority, aided by the management of a partisan Speaker, not only to suppress all debate, but all calls upon the Department for information; rules so framed as to defeat the very object of parliamentary law, which is said to have been instituted to protect the rights of a minority. The institution of the Committee of the Whole is as old as Parliaments themselves, and the privilege of retaining a subject in the committee as long as a minority choose to debate it, has been valued in this country as being, next to that of calling the yeas and nays, the most important which a minority could possess. The invariable usage in the House of Representatives has required all tax bills to pass through this ordeal, on account of the greater latitude of debate allowed in the Committee of the Whole. No party in this country has ever attempted to wrest this privilege from the minority, until the present session. The days of the elder Adams and of the sedition law afford no precedent for such an act. And yet the dominant party at this session have introduced a rule which enables them to take a bill from the Committee of the Whole whenever the majority shall please. With the aid of a Speaker who will give them the floor to call the previous question, they can not only stifle all debate, but prevent the minority from offering amendments in the House, where alone the majority can be forced to call the yeas and nays.—This session has been fruitful in such examples. But four days and a half were allowed for discussing the Bank bill, and half of this time was consumed by the friends of the measure, who are constantly crying out for prompt action, and deprecating debate. The majority voted down all amendments in Committee of the Whole where the yeas and nays cannot be called, scarcely waiting, in many cases, to hear them read, and often without understanding their import. Immediately on the introduction of the bill in the House, the previous question (once so odious to the Whigs, but now their constant resort) was demanded, and precluded not only all debate, but all amendments. The new bill was taken up under the "gag," and five hours were proposed as sufficient to discuss a fiscal plan spread over 38 pages, and which was only seen by us that morning. But this was a little too barefaced, and it was afterwards altered so as to give 230 members of Congress nine hours to consider a bill confessedly the most important which any Congress can be called on to decide. The majority are thus not only supreme, but wholly irresponsible, and those functions of an Opposition which all, except perhaps this "committee" will admit to be useful, are entirely destroyed. And how is it in relation to the facilities afforded an Opposition by these new rules to investigate the condition of the Departments, and the condition of the Executive in executing the laws and disbursing our money? It used to be reckoned as orthodox, in Whig doctrine at least, to throw open the door to such investigations. But the rules, as they heretofore stood, and as they now stand, one hour is given to resolutions and reports from committees. In point of practice, there is scarcely ever an opportunity to offer resolutions of inquiry without a suspension of the rules. Formerly, if there was opposition to a resolution manifestly proper, a motion was made to suspend the rules; that the mover might introduce his proposition. Upon this motion the yeas and nays might be called; and if any party in the House sought to screen the Executive by suppressing the call, they were exposed to the country. Now, however, it is not allowed to make a motion to suspend the rules during the hour appropriated to resolutions, and after that period the House usually is resolved into a Committee of the Whole. I might, therefore, desire for weeks to offer a resolution designed to express some great abuse

in some of the Departments, and have no opportunity of showing how or by whom I was prevented. It ought, perhaps, to be no matter of surprise that the Norfolk committee should be ignorant of these alarming innovations upon long established rules and the plain dictates of justice, when I remember that the minority have been so completely gagged as to have no opportunity of expressing to the world the tyranny by which they are opposed: a tyranny which disfranchises nearly half of the American people of some of the most valuable rights of representation, and which enables the majority to shield themselves from all responsibility, except that which the effects of their measures may impose upon them—a responsibility which they could not fear much, if all the American people, like the "Norfolk committee," were disposed neither to question, themselves, the acts of their "patriotic leaders," nor permit it to be done by others. Their devotion seems to increase with the extent of the burdens which these "patriotic leaders" impose, and so long as they abstain from talking, they may tax as much as they please. Our forefathers thought differently: they talked long before they agreed to be taxed a little. But this committee, whose gratitude to their "patriotic leaders" for any small favors is as remarkable as their want of charity towards their own Representative, ought at least to have examined the constitution of the committees and the conduct of the Speaker, before they denounced me for charging the majority with tyranny. If these committees bear upon their face the design of being so organized as to conciliate the Abolitionists by making their leading men prominent and powerful—if their constitution is manifestly unjust as between the different sections and parties of the country, surely, as a Southern man, if not as a "patriotic leader," I might be allowed to complain of those who produced such results.

But I am charged with misrepresenting a large majority of my constituents in voting against a bill to distribute three or four millions out of the Treasury, when we all admit that that Treasury is empty—in voting immediately after against an additional tax of eight millions—an unnecessary national debt of twelve millions, and a National Bank, which, now that it is vetoed, finds no advocate in Congress. To this allegation I give an unqualified denial, and can, I think, satisfy any candid mind that the Norfolk committee have entirely misinterpreted my course. As to the insinuation that I am actuated by "sinister designs," I leave that to be disposed of when I shall have an opportunity of confronting my accusers face to face.

When a candidate for Congress in 1837, I took decided grounds against a Bank of the United States, and voted at the extra session, in September of that year, for the resolution declaring "it inexpedient to charter a National Bank." In 1838, while the Sub-Treasury bill was on its passage, I rose in my place in the House of Representatives and stated that I voted against the bill because I believed it was the wish of a majority of my constituents that I should do so, at the same time declaring that I advocated a "separation of Bank and State," and that if the measure under consideration could be altered in some of its details, I should, if left free to act, sustain the bill. My course on that occasion, together with my report to the Commercial Convention in Richmond, produced much dissatisfaction among the Bank men in some parts of the district—to such an extent, indeed, as induced me, after Congress adjourned, to address the people in several counties in defence of my position; and, on every occasion, I repeated my declarations of hostility to a National Bank. About this time Mr. Holleman was announced as the Van Buren candidate, and the Whigs, believing that no Bank man could be elected, nominated me, without solicitation on my part, as their candidate for Congress. During the exciting and protracted contest between Mr. H. and myself, which resulted in his election by a majority of 130 votes, all who heard us will recollect my anti-Bank sentiments, and the slight difference between us on the currency question. In the canvass of 1840 for the Presidency, I never made a speech in which I admitted to repeat my opinions about a Bank, and as constantly defended Gen. Harrison from the charge of being favorable to such an institution. In the address issued by the Norfolk Convention in September, and written by the able author of Camillus, it was declared that the Bank was no issue in the election. The district gave only about 180 majority for the Whig ticket, including Bank and anti-Bank Whigs, of which last, there are several hundred in the district. Mr. Holleman resigned his seat, and I was elected to fill the vacancy, on which occasion, believing that Mr. H.'s vote on the Sub-Treasury had not been sustained by a majority of the district, I avowed my purpose to vote for its repeal. When the propriety of calling an extra session was discussed in the House of Representatives on the 5th of February, I made some remarks, in which, after endorsing all the opinions, save one, (viz. about the Bank,) contained in the memorable speech of my colleague Mr. Wise, I took decided grounds against the calling of the extra session, and the distribution of the tax bills which would in any manner violate the spirit or letter of the compromise act. This speech was published in the papers at home, besides being extensively circulated in the Whig counties of the district where the opinions it promulgated were most likely to be unpopular. It occasioned some dissatisfaction, and, if my memory does not deceive me, three gentlemen at least of this "committee" openly denounced it—so much so, that if I received their votes at the election which followed in April, it was I suspect, because there was no opposition. If the clamor of some of those who are now operating against me in my absence had been heeded by the people, or their advice been valued by others according to their own estimate, I should beyond doubt not have been permitted to walk over the course without an opponent. Circumstances of a domestic character prevented me from attending the courts in the several counties, nor, indeed, was it necessary, since my opinions must have been well known, and I had so thoroughly canvassed the district on recent occasions. I had, however, an opportunity of speaking of the people of Princess Anne, a thorough Whig county, on the first Monday in April. I here openly declared my opinions on every leading question, and made known that the course I would pursue if again elected to Congress. For more than two hours did I argue against distribution and Bank, and, in consequence of the sentiments then expressed, more than fifty Whig votes, including some of the most prominent members of the party, were cast against me. I was in Norfolk and Portsmouth frequently during this time, and over and over again, in conversations with many of the citizens, made known my political opinions; for entertaining which I was more than once reprimanded and gently admonished by some of these very persons composing this committee. After all this I received many hundred majority in a district which has been so closely contested since 1827, that the majority on either side

has never, so far as I know, exceeded one hundred and fifty votes, except last fall, when, by dint of great exertion, the Whigs reversed the Van Buren majority of 1839 of one hundred and thirty-nine votes, by a Harrison majority, all told, Nationals, Federalists, and Republicans, of one hundred and eighty, or thereabouts. In the face of these facts, which cannot but be fresh in the recollection of some of its members, I have seen with astonishment, which no language can adequately express, a fierce attack on my course in Congress by this committee, couched in language the most unkind, and coupled with insinuations of a political and personal character as uncalculated for the occasion as they are unjust and unfounded.

I had supposed that I was elected to Congress with the privilege of acting according to my own judgment and the dictates of my own conscience, and that I should consult the interests, and be guided by the opinions of my constituents, not sent here gagged and manacled as a tool to execute the orders of any leader, be he "patriotic" or distinguished. I was vain enough to think that those who elected me intended to place their representative, however humble, as a private individual, on a footing of perfect equality in his relations toward other members of Congress—independent of dictation either on the part of the Executive or an ambitious leader in either House. And I think so yet, notwithstanding the declaration of this committee that I should be subservient—"play the white Charley" to those who "direct the proceedings of the present Congress." No; I do not think so meanly of those whom I represent as for a moment to believe they desire to deprive me of my right, as a citizen of this Republic and as the representative of 50,000 persons, to speak freely of public men and their measures. So far from it, I repeat the proceedings of this committee as a reflection on the good sense, the justice, and the liberality of the people themselves. I admit, with this committee, that a "third party" does exist in Washington, and it is because I have not given "countenance and support" to this movement that I am thus assailed. Yes; a "third party" does exist in Washington, and in my district, too, if one may judge from the proceedings of the meeting, whose purpose it is not to support a Whig President in the just exercise of his constitutional powers, but to shape the course of the Administration after such a fashion that it may inure to the benefit of a certain "distinguished," not "patriotic," "leader," whom the majority of the American people have twice rejected as unworthy to be their ruler; and whose lively I, for one, will never wear, so help me God.

In the course I have pursued, I did not stop to calculate the effect on my own popularity, for so far as I am personally concerned, it is a matter of little importance whether I sink or swim in the tide of popular favor. I knew the virulence with which I should be assailed, but I could not let the love of official station, however honorable and desirable, make me forget the duty I owe my country, paramount as it is to all obligations to party. I stand prepared to meet the consequences of my opinions and my votes; and should they fail to receive approbation of a majority of my constituents, I have still left the proud satisfaction that I have endeavored to discharge my duty. It was certainly far from my expectation, when I was struggling to place the Whigs in power, that I should so soon be called on to denounce the course of the majority in the House of Representatives as tyrannical and oppressive beyond endurance, and where he who dares to disobey the orders of "rumor," is most effectually gagged while he is assailed on all sides with the vilest abuse of the hireling scribblers of a venal and profligate press.

I wish not to do injustice to that portion of the Whig party who differ with me. I impeach no man's sincerity; but in my opinion, they have fallen under the influence of evil counsels. They seem, indeed, to be intimidated by power, and to be rushing headlong on the breakers that wrecked the late Administration. It gives me no pleasure to make these remarks. I would rather turn aside and leap over the early degeneracy that can so soon consign to the fate of all that has gone before, the object of so much hope and promise to an anxious and suffering people. I cannot contribute to such a sacrifice. I have argued no factious opposition, but I disdain passive acquiescence under encroachment; and though I may be borne down by the force of numbers on the floor of Congress, I cannot permit the chicanery of Whig infidelity to induce me to yield the forms of our institutions and the principles of our Government without remonstrance. I cannot go with the majority in Congress, in their march towards consolidation, even at the risk of being stigmatized as a "visionary abstractionist" or a member of a "cabal."

That Federalists stalk through our halls of legislation, stripped of all disguise, can no longer be denied; and he who cannot see it stamped on the measures of this Congress would not recognize the picture, though, like the Dutchman's painting, were written under it, "That is a horse—that is a man." I would never place the "piousness" of a "National Bank" on my back, than I would the doctrines promulgated by some of my colleagues in the discussion on the Bank bill, and who would have us infer they speak the opinions of a large party in my native State. God forbid these doctrines should ever be sanctioned by the old Dominion. God forbid that any man should ever be found an advocate of power against human rights! No, he cannot! "Respect for the principles which have immortalized her statesmen—respect for her memory of the past—the hope of the future—all forbid!" She will be found, when the struggle comes, on the side of liberty regulated by law; and she will tell to the world a voice not to be mistaken, that "Virginia is, what Virginia was."

It is to love and venerate the precepts of her statesmen, to endeavor to imitate their bright example, and to adhere to the principles of the Constitution, even against the will of the majority, constitute a "Virginia abstractionist," then for one I glory in the name, and if it be such, wish it to be in my error. The question is again to be decided, whether Republican or Federal doctrine are to shape the Administration of this Government, and I am prepared for the contest. I rejoice that the line is so soon to be drawn; and now that the Federal party are about to take the field under their own banners, stripped of our name and uniform, though the fire will be hot and the charge desperate, I have no doubt of the issue of the struggle.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. MALLORY.
House of Representatives, Aug. 24, 1841.

More Debt! More Debt!

See our Congressional Abstract of August 23, for the remarks of Mr. Clay, upon a motion that the land distribution cease, whenever it should be necessary to borrow beyond the 12 millions now authorized to be borrowed. Mr. Clay opposed the motion, and strongly intimated that a FURTHER LOAN would be necessary, and that shortly!

Let the people PONDER upon these things! The land revenue is to be given away, while a twelve million debt already exists, and a still greater debt is imminent and threatened! Instead of husbanding the resources of the coun-

try, they are squandered away, while A NATIONAL DEBT advances upon us with a giant pace! Let the people PONDER upon these things!—Age.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 13TH.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD. VIRGIL D. PARRIS, GILMAN L. BENNETT, SILAS BARNARD.

CUMBERLAND JOHN ANDERSON, JOSEPH BROWN, MESHACH HUMPHREY, PHILIP EASTMAN.

KENNEBEC. AMASA DINGLEY, ARTHUR BERRY, ISAAC S. SMALL, BENJAMIN CARR.

YORK. THOMAS C. LANE, THOMAS GOODWIN, 2d, ELISHA BODWELL.

LINCOLN. EDWARD KAVANAGH, JOSHUA PATTERSON, SMITH FAIRFIELD, WILLIAM R. FRYE.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON. Western Dis. R. A. BRIDGHAM, Middle Dis. JACOB SOMES.

Eastern Dis. BENJAMIN B. LEAVITT.

PENOBSCOT. SAMUEL H. BLAKE, AMASA STETSON, THOMAS C. BURLEIGH.

WALDO. EPHRAIM K. SMART, JOSHUA ELLIOT.

SOMERSET FRANKLIN SMITH, DRUMMOND FANSWORTH.

WASHINGTON AND ARROSTOOK. WM. DELESDENIER.

For County Treasurer. OXFORD. ALANSON MELLE.

For Register of Deeds. OXFORD. ALANSON MELLE.

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS

May be had on application at this office. All orders promptly attended to when accompanied with cash. Town Committees are requested to see that sufficient ballots are furnished.

Will our friends in the different towns and plantations composing Oxford Senatorial District oblige us by forwarding a true statement of their vote at the earliest possible day. By so doing, they will oblige us, and through us the public.

TO THE POLLS!!!

Democrats, one and all!! To the Polls!!!

Ever issue another number of the Democrat, the die will have been cast, for weal or for woe. The Democracy will have regained their ascendancy, or the Federalists will retain their power another year. Democrats to the Polls on Monday next and give modern Whiggery, alias ancient Federalism, its quietus forever in this State. Be vigilant! Be active! Be persevering! and the triumph will be yours. Remember that "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," and that perseverance is unconquerable, and activity will lead to VICTORY. Again we say,

DEMOCRATS, TO THE POLLS.

Biennial Elections.

Let every Democrat be sure to vote AGAINST the proposition to have our State elections biennial, instead of annual. When annual elections END, tyranny BEGINS. This is an old and approved maxim.

By reducing the number of the House to ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-ONE, every thing desirable in the respect of economy, is attained.

But by making elections biennial, we shall be sure to get with perhaps a little economy, a great deal of ARISTOCRACY.

Biennial elections will throw back the Democratic spirit at least FIFTY YEARS.

Great Whig Measures of Relief!!

The Kennebec Journal and other Federal prints are constantly prating to the people about their great measures of relief to the country. Was it a relief to the people of this country, in calling an Extra Session of Congress, at an expense of \$5,000 PER DAY? Was it in appropriating \$6,000 to buy new furniture for the President's House, after securing the last Administration with furnishing it extravagantly? Was it in giving the Public Lands to the States to pay their debts to British capitalists? Was it in giving Mrs. Harrison, a lady of immense wealth, \$25,000! Was it in calling upon the country for \$40,000,000 to administer the Government a single year, when they promised the people before the election to administer it for \$13,000,000? And finally, was it a relief to the people to raise from their pockets an immense sum of money to pay for all this extravagance and shameful waste of their hard earnings, by imposing a tax of 20 PER CENT. UPON TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SALT!!

This reminds us of the relief which the Colonies received from Great Britain in the year 1770. Then the people of this country were oppressed by heavy taxes imposed by the British Parliament upon Tea, Iron, Paper, Glass, &c., &c., which induced them to petition for a redress of grievances. Parliament answered their petition by sending to this country a few

Regiments of British Red Coats to enforce obedience to their laws. The people are about ready to exclaim now as did that great Patriot, JOHN HANCOCK, when the British troops were landing in Boston: "I THINK," said he, "OUR GRIEVANCES ARE RED-DRESSED!"

To the "Bears of Oxford!"

Friends, brothers and co-laborers in the glorious cause of Democracy and equal rights, are you ready for the battle on Monday next, to be fought against the enemies of equal rights, equal privileges, of an equal and just representation in the next Legislature of this State? If not, arouse and be in readiness for the contest! It is, and should be, a contest of PRINCIPLES and not of INTEREST. It is a crisis—an issue between DEMOCRACY and FEDERALISM—which should stir up and quicken the blood of every Democrat in the county, as well as the State, with such feeling as to cause them to rush to the Polls with such power and force as will totally annihilate Federalism in Maine forever.

"BEARS OF OXFORD!!" show your teeth in the shape of Democratic Ballots at the ballot box on MONDAY NEXT. Let it not be said that "OLD OXFORD"—"DEMOCRATIC OLD OXFORD"—has neglected her duty, and that the "Bears of the back woods" are frightened. To the Polls every DEMOCRAT.

MR. MALLORY'S LETTER.

We would ask the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Mallory, a Representative in the present Congress from Virginia, which will be found in this day's paper. Read it, Democrats, to your Whig neighbors, and explain to them the effects of the principles advocated and maintained by the two parties now in existence. This letter cannot fail, if they are candid and reasonable men, to convince them that the leaders of the party now in power are advocating principles identical with those of Alexander Hamilton, the elder Adams, and all the leaders of the Federal party of that day. It must convince any honest mind that modern Whiggery is but ancient Federalism in disguise. A principle which, to carry it out, requires a powerful and consolidated Government to maintain it, similar to that of Great Britain, where the Government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor—a principle which cannot be carried out without a violation of the natural rights of every free born citizen. Let the wavering and doubting and vacillating portion of the community be convinced of this fact—and this letter will have a direct tendency to convince them—and they cannot, if honest, but go in opposition to the party now in power, both State and National.

"Any man with half an eye, What is before him can spy; But optics sharp he needs, I ween, Who sees what is not to be seen."

Mr. Editor.—If Trumbull had had his eye on Tyro's last communication when he penned the above lines, he could not have moralized better. For we should have supposed that Tyro could have seen what was before him; and would have passed by or left unseen what no man even "with optics keen," could see. But from the communication before us, which is as unexpected as it is unnecessary, we can see that Tyro has optics so "keen" that he can see "what is not to be seen." I supposed Tyro to be a very sharp, Lynx-eyed, penetrating, pungent fellow, but I am free to confess that I was so unfortunate as to form too low an estimate of his sharp-sightedness.

But to the communication. Tyro deals largely on generalities as usual, and says: "I see but very little difference of opinion between us, simply that of choosing one half of the Senators and Representatives annually instead of the whole. This being so trifling, with a strong probability of its abandonment in the next communication." &c. The following are the points of opinion in which we differ:

1. Tyro would have the Governor chosen annually, biennially.
2. Tyro would have the Senators and Representatives chosen annually—1, half, biennially.
3. Tyro would have the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and the Land Agent chosen annually—1, biennially.

These are the facts, and still Tyro says, "I see but very little difference of opinion between us." He seems to be sharp-sighted to no purpose in this case; for he sees harmony where there is discord—concordia discors—and does not discover the distinction where there is a difference. His optics are so sharp that he cannot see what is before him, but overlooks it and sees what cannot be seen.

The difference of opinion between us is not, therefore, so trifling after all; nor on the contrary is it of very great magnitude. It is however of some magnitude if we take into consideration the subjects of controversy. For if any one will take the trouble to refer to those articles to which Tyro made objection, they will find that biennial elections was the only subject discussed. As to biennial sessions and the number of Representatives, I referred to them once in following Tyro, but recollect well of calling the reference a digression. I have no doubt it would give me great pleasure to agree with Tyro; or be convinced by his arguments, but that pleasure only exists in prospect. I must be allowed to say, therefore, that there is a very great difference of opinion on the main question discussed by us, his opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where does Tyro discover that I shall send another "communication" or the "probability that I shall totally abandon those points where I differ from him?" Again, Tyro "sees what is not to be seen," and knows what cannot be known. If Tyro be a lawyer he must learn to draw inferences from facts, not make facts from inferences, else he may lose not only the credit of his client, but also the credit of the jury. I should infer that Tyro thinks his own arguments so powerful that they would surely convince me of my error in opposing him, and consequently cause me to abandon those points of difference. Don't be so egotistical, Tyro! Your arguments are duly appreciated.

If this last paper had not exhibited so much the spirit of triumph, accompanied with a flourish of trump-

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pets and throwing up of caps, I should have let it pass unnoticed, leaving the people to decide between us. But this having come out upon me in the form of a triumphal departure, I thought I would just inform the people that I had not been in a very hot battle, and that if the war did end now, it would make a hero of neither Tyro or myself.

Respectfully yours,
H.....

P. S. I suppose the objects which the late Legislature had in view, or ought to have had in view, were the diminution of the length of the sessions, and consequently a diminution of the expenses of legislation. These objects are justifiable. If the propositions before the people, viz: biennial elections, biennial sessions, and a reduction of the number of Representatives to 151 would probably meet those objects, they should be sustained. But, in my opinion, it would be a hazardous experiment to adopt these propositions. They could not be carried out in practice. The subject has not been sufficiently discussed. Few indeed are those whose opinions are entitled to great weight, who have expressed fully or even indicated their opinions on this matter. Propositions can and no doubt will be at some future time submitted to the people, which will meet their wants and wishes much better. Therefore it is my opinion the above propositions ought to be rejected. Consequently, in voting on all these propositions, I shall carry a ballot that has written on it the monosyllable, NO.

Federalism.

We are often asked to give an exposition of Federalism as it was some thirty years ago, and the particulars in which it differed from Federalism of the present day. The latter is easily answered, for its identity with the former is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. To define Federalism requires a little consideration, and we commend the following paragraphs to the serious attention of our readers.

Federalism in its general acceptation is the opposite of Republicanism, as Despotism is of Liberty or Slavery of Freedom, and its followers originally were those opposed to the democratic nature of our Government. Such were John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and Fisher Ames, Otis Sullivan and Webster. The great outbreak of Federalism occurred in the time of the last war, when several distinguished and leading politicians co-operated with Great Britain in her attempts to destroy our country. The secrets of the Hartford Convention, many of which have lately come to light, exhibit its true spirit and show the bottom and heart of its advocates. That convention was composed of a number of the delegates of the British agency who had actually in view an alliance with Great Britain, which Providence arrested, and Federalism virtually became defunct in the very place of its birth. The circumstances which will make the subjoined facts in illustrations of Federalism appear more odious, are that our countrymen were suffering in a war with an insolent and cruel enemy.

There is no question but that the old Federalists designed to subvert our Government and establish, as a British paper avers, a "Limited Monarchy strengthened by an alliance offensive and defensive with England." The Hartford Convention, plotted especially by the Federalists of Massachusetts in co-operation with others of the Northern States, was to mature the measure and seek the interference of the English Government. Had they lived in a Government less mild, the Conventionists would have been hanged for treason. They opposed the war—they harassed the general administration—they abused the President—they insulted and sneered at our distressed countrymen, and sought to shiver into atoms the glorious compact of the States. They wished to have a "new Congress" to "erect a separate Government for their common defence and common interests." Nay, they went further and threatened to provide the "black population" of the South with arms, and lay it open to the ravages of a servile and inhuman war. They called Madison a "coward" and "tyrant."—"Democracy" a "syren song"—and boldly proclaimed in Legislatures that they were "ready to exchange our Constitution for that of Great Britain, MONARCHY and all." They sought to embarrass the operations of Government by proscribing to lend it money to feed and clothe our patriotic and destitute militia. Such briefly were the leading measures and opinions of old Federalists, and have they changed? We answer, no! Many of our most conspicuous men of the old Federal party are still living, or if not, are more than represented in the federalism of their sons. ONE of its distinguished leaders is still living among us and occupying a high seat in the present administration. That man is DANIEL WEBSTER, an UNCHANGED and BITTER FEDERALIST. The position which he occupies in the party now in power fully identifies it. There is an odium and disgrace attached to his whole political course, from the time he was discarded by the New Hampshire Farmers and taken up by the Boston Aristocracy, to the present time. His course now is perfectly consistent with what it was then. In both cases, in conjunction with others, he has done immense injury to the prosperity and good of the nation. Other Federalists beside Webster still exert a great influence upon the policy of the government. Our legislation now exhibits the same spirit which characterized that of many Federal legislatures during the war. Facts have clearly shown that the old Federal party is now in power, notwithstanding the various names by which it is often called. Men who would regard the measures to which we have above alluded, as unpatriotic and wicked, and would use every honest and laudable means to counteract and destroy their power, can never feel friendly to an administration such as now governs us. It is inimical to our individual and our country's welfare. Our happiness depends upon the prevalence of pure Jeffersonian Democracy, and that is incompatible with Federalism.—*Dover (N. H.) Gazette.*

Southern Style.—Mr. Henry K. Hinkley, announces himself, in the Advertiser of Saturday, as candidate for Register of Deeds, for Cumberland County.—*Argus.*

From the Bangor Democrat.

"The Veto and its Effects."

Under this head the Federal paper here put forth a long article, which was deemed of such momentous importance as to require to be inserted five days in succession, like an advertisement, in the delectable daily. After the Federal leaders had partially recovered from the mighty shock of the Veto, and after a deliberate and prolonged consultation of five days, "Many Whigs" gave their conclusions to the world. The style and reasoning and point of the article bear a close resemblance to Mr. Kent's letters to the Abolitionists in 1838, in which he argued both sides of the question, and was both in favor and against the Abolitionists. Whether the writer of the article signed "Many Whigs," is Mr. Kent or some one else, his figure is plainly discernable in it; it conforms to his temporizing, vacillating, faltering policy, and is the most foolish and ludicrous thing of that genus that has been the light since Mr. Tyler struck the fatal blow to Whig hopes. But perhaps "our noble Kent" supposes it will save him the 2000 Whig votes he said he should lose, if Mr. Tyler vetoed the Bank bill.

"Every thing is in full tide of successful progress" and "we congratulate the country and the party, upon the favorable posture of affairs" say "Many Whigs." These are very pretty words to come from the face of men which were made wry and homely and sour by the veto, and admirably contrast with the deep curses they uttered against Mr. Tyler, at the moment they were writing their congratulations. Verily, sweet words can come from the office in vinegar faces, and hypocrites can so dissemble as to smile and smirk, when tortured with angry passions. But oh, how truth and consistency do suffer, and how easy it is to see through a veil of glossier word. But, at this time, and in this connection, we propose to notice particularly, only a single statement, to wit:—

"We hail the Veto of President Tyler not only as calculated to promote the best good of the country, but to place on a firm and immovable basis the present administration."

Well done, "Many Whigs" of Bangor. Now see what the leading Federal papers say about the Veto. Read also the letter written by Mr. Botts, [which may be found in our last.]

From the Baltimore Patriot (Whig.)

"We have no time now, nor are we in the mood, to go fully into a consideration of the grounds upon which Mr. Tyler has placed his veto, and to state at length the reasons, which seem to us to have been imperative, for his sanctioning this bill. This we may take occasion to do, at some future time. All we shall now say is, that we deplore the feelings of mortification which has visited upon his friends, and the deep disappointment he has produced in the bosom of every member of the Whig party."

From the Philadelphia National Gazette (Whig.)

"What will be the effect of this Message we have anticipated and already expressed. Unless the farmers and the friends of the vetoed bill concede so much of the plan as involves the business of 'local discounts,' it will not, it cannot, within the term of President Tyler, come into legal operation. And more than that, the States must be left perfectly free to cherish or banish branch offices before the Executive signature will be put upon any bill whatever for a National Bank. So much for the prospects of the party which has maintained this as its leading object. "In our own sphere we have ever advocated the measure which is now defeated. We are disappointed in the failure of it, as consistently we must be. We may still hold the Anti Bank doctrine as false, and the pretensions of the State Right's party as narrow, selfish and incompatible with that expanded sympathy which should assimilate the people of the Union as truly one nation in government and interest, and not a feeble confederation of jealous independences. Yet we will not be betrayed into denunciations of a man whose declarations have always been similar on the subject in question, and who when the necessity of action occurs, adheres to the principles which he has habitually professed. Let those who find fault with the conduct, not the opinions of President Tyler, ask themselves why they voted for him. If ignorantly, they are inexcusable. If for the sake of expediency they have only to say that expediency in the end must ever prove a false system, and we now have an instance of it. Government, to answer its true ends, must not be sustained by expedients. It must rest upon the Right which exists always; upon the Truth which cannot swerve."

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette (Whig.)

"Let no one mistake our partial silence for an approval of the veto by either us or the Whigs of Philadelphia. Never have we heard them speak more plainly or more emphatically on any subject, than in condemnation of this act of the President. They are mortified and disappointed, less perhaps from any very strong attachment to the vetoed bill, than from a shipwreck of one of a series of party measures intended, taken together to reinvigorate trade and assist the government."

From the New York Express (Whig.)

"We believe Mr. Tyler has acted conscientiously in this matter, but we consider his arguments untenable, and his general notions on this subject altogether unsound. It is very singular indeed, that the Virginia politicians will, themselves, exercise without remorse, the most extraordinary and dangerous powers of the Constitution whenever they like, and refuse their assent to propositions established as constitutional by repeated judicial decisions, and confirmed by

the solemn enactment of a large majority of the House of Representatives of the People."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer (Whig.)

"As a State party it is far, very far inferior to any document which ever emanated from a President of the United States. In truth it is beneath criticism."

"With regard to our opinions upon this high-handed act of the Executive, it is unnecessary to recur. We have said that if ventured upon by Mr. Tyler it would cover him with infamy, and disgrace him both as a politician and a man; and the universal indignation with which it was received by the people of this city verifies our prediction. Never have we heard any man so unsparring denounced—so generally execrated, as was John Tyler by the Whigs of this city during the whole of yesterday. And even the *Loco Focos*, while they glory in this act of treachery to the Whig party, do not hesitate to accuse him of having perpetrated the greatest fraud upon the people, which has ever occurred in the political history of our country. They rejoice in the act; but admit that it disgraces the author; and they tell us very cavalierly that it is a very proper punishment for having tampered with a Virginia Politician. 'It is,' say they, 'only another evidence of the folly and weakness of the Whig party; who to achieve a victory acted upon the principle that the 'end justifies the means.'"

"We will not now stop to enquire how far this reproach is merited; but we appeal to every Whig in the United States, whether John Tyler has not proved himself utterly regardless of every moral and political obligation, in subjecting the great party whom he deceived into his support, to this degrading and unmerited reproach? In the history of Parties, and of men, never before in this country has there occurred so flagrant an instance of political treachery—an act so richly meriting the severest condemnation of every man in the community claiming to place the slightest value upon moral or political honesty."

From the New York American (Whig.)

"The Veto is annexed. It is beyond all doubt the President's own reasoning and composition; and for the honor of its paternity, who would willingly dispute?"

"As an argument the paper is beneath mediocrity. It abounds, however, in egotism, and 'I' and 'my' and other forms of the pronoun personal, occur at every line."

The \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison.

The flagrant enormity of the unconstitutional grant of \$25,000 to the wealthy widow of Gen. Harrison cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

It is the first case of a civil pension ever in this country, and it is intended to pave the way for a civil pension list like that of Great Britain.

Jefferson, Madison and Monroe died poor, but Congress gave nothing to their families, and their friends never asked any thing for them.

Harrison died, leaving a widow immensely rich, and \$25,000 is given to her, every single one of her sons and sons-in-law, is provided with a fat office, and two of his grand sons receive West Point commissions!

This is upon the principle of the English pension list, which is designed to give permanence to the aristocracy, by keeping great and distinguished families from falling into poverty and decay.

When a great man dies in that country, his relatives are pensioned off, and sometimes his remote relatives, as was the case with Wm. Pitt's family.

This principle has never before been adopted in this country, but the precedent is now set, and if federalism continues to rule, we shall soon have a pension list long enough to reduce the people to the miserable condition of the people of England.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is a large sum of money, more than most men can accumulate by long lives of industry.

And especially is the grant of so large a sum to be condemned, when the Treasury is exhausted and enormous taxes are laid upon the necessities of life.

The monarchical tendencies of federalism are strongly indicated by this grant, as well as its inveterate propensity to extravagance.—*Augusta Age.*

Was it Designed?

We observe that the assets of bankrupts, under the new Bankrupt act, are made collectible in the U. S. Courts.

That is to say, if a bankrupt merchant takes the benefit of the Act, his notes and accounts are payable in the U. S. Courts, when now payable only in the State Courts.

The fees of Clerks, Attorneys, and Marshals in the U. S. Courts are ENORMOUS, being at least TEN TIMES greater than in the State Courts.

It is obvious, that farmers and others indebted to merchants are now in danger of being OVERWHELMED WITH COSTS.

We do not affirm that this thing was brought about by the FEDERAL LAWYERS, who control Congress, because it may have happened by inadvertence. But we do ask **THE FACT BE KEPT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.**—*Age.*

From the Lincoln Patriot.

The Cloven Foot Out!

Professor Smyth of Bowdoin College, a Federalist of the blue light stamp, has written an Address to the Abolitionists, published in the *Hallowell Abolition paper*, in which he assails in the most offensive and insulting manner Gov. Fairfield, while he speaks very respectfully of Gov. Kent. He tells the abolitionists that they ought to vote for Curtis, it will not be inconsistent for them to vote for Kent. Thus the whole secret is out. This Abolition movement is intended to defeat a choice by the people, and throw it in the gerrymandered Legislature. So look out, Democrats. Be not deceived. This Smyth is a violent and crafty Federalist, and

has been instrumental in getting up this Abolition movement to defeat the election of Gov. Fairfield. Look out for him. He had better stick to his Algebra. He can work out sums there, but he cannot humbug an intelligent people.

From the New Era.

REMEMBER!

Let every man, let every man's wife, let every man's child, remember that one of the first acts of the present Federal party in Congress was to lay an odious tax of twenty per cent. on tea, twenty per cent. on coffee, twenty per cent. on sugar for your tea and coffee, twenty per cent. on salt for potatoes, and twenty per cent. on molasses for your buckwheat cakes. Let them bear this well in mind as they stir their sugar in their tea and coffee, when they salt their eggs and potatoes, and when they molasses their buckwheat cakes for breakfast! Let them also remember that every Democrat in the House of Representatives voted against this odious law, and every Federalist voted for it. And when they thus remember, let them ask themselves which party is in favor of measures tending to do the greatest good to the greatest number?

From the Augusta Age.

A Noble Response!

We publish in another column the response of JOHN FAIRFIELD, to the interrogatory addressed to him by the Democracy of Augusta, in relation to the great question of the N. E. Boundary. We publish it with pride and pleasure, eloquent as it is, with that lofty and patriotic spirit, which is inherent in the man, and pointing as it does with a finger of light, to a just, high minded and commanding policy upon the absorbing issue of our sacred rights of territory.

With JOHN FAIRFIELD at the head of officers, we can make Maine's question a great National question, put an end to the present miserable system of diplomacy, and regain at last, our long lost rights. So mote it be.

From the Augusta Age.

Sugar, Salt and Molasses!

These articles were taxed before the passage of the new Tariff Bill, say the federalists.

So they were, but a motion made by Mr. Clifford, to TAKE OFF the tax, was voted down by the federal party, and CONTINUING a tax, is equivalent to PUTTING ONE ON.—This is plain common sense, and the people cannot be humbugged about it.

The taxes on tea and coffee, are new taxes altogether. Under Jackson and Van Buren, they were DUTY FREE!

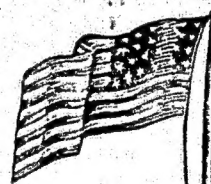
Now they are oppressed by HIGH DUTES!

Tax the Poor, but exempt the Rich.

Upon the free list in the Federal tax Act, is iron imported for rail road companies! Mark it!

No stocks are so productive, or pay so good dividends, as rail road stocks. Nor corporations are so rich and magnificent as rail road corporations. Let them be exempted from all burdens, and let the poor man's salt sugar and molasses be TAXED! TAXED! This is the new edict of federalism! This is the code of tyranny, now enacted to oppress and plunder A CHEATED PEOPLE!—*Age.*

ATTENTION!!!



I. W. F. C.

THE INDEPENDENT WHITE PROCK COMPANY OF CAVALRY are hereby notified to meet at S. Norris' Inn, on the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing officers, drill and acting on such measures as may come before said company.

JAMES BOWKER, Commanding Officer.

N. B. The uniform of said company is a White Frock, Dark Pantaloon, and Citizen's Hat.

Sept. 4, 1841.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HAMMOND & HANLOW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment or settle by note without delay.

MOSES HAMMOND, ISAAC HANLOW, 3w18

Sept. 6, 1841.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Probate Court, holden at Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, on the petition of Dingley, Poor and Richardson, a further term of two months was allowed to the creditors of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, in said county, rendered insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims. The undersigned will be in session in the Office of Edward L. Osgood, in said Fryeburg on Saturday, the 21 day of October next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of examining and allowing all claims which may be presented.

AMOS POOR, JOSEPH G. SWAN, 3w18

Denmark, Aug. 4, 1841.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 3d day of August in the year of our Lord eight hundred and forty-one—

BENJAMIN WEBBER, Administrator of the estate of John Webster, late of Sweden in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of the said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the 3d day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge. 3w18 A true copy, Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS.

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil, and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines extracted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE, viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES, by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverence in their use according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE, because the disease from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) is an evil and NATURAL MAN-NEER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE, disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been put into the hands of the people, none have obtained such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest manner, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, mixed with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 168 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of; where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of CLACK Medicine, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect; and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION. This is to inform the public; that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, (INDIAN PURGATIVE.)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by Wm. Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania."

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President Of the North American College of Health;

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed AGENTS:

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm. E. Goodnow, Norway; Clara Durrill, Oxford; Wm. F. Welch, Welchville; Wm. Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Albion Corner; James F. Davis, Danville; John B. Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner. Sept. 1841. 3w18

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Betsey F. Brackett, has left my bed and board without my consent, and refuses to return, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

PETER D. BRACKETT. Roxbury, August 24, 1841. 18

PARIS HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened on PARIS street, to commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER SIXTH, under the care and instruction of Mr. Moses LUTVON, a member of Waterville College. Parents may be assured that the qualifications of the instructor, and the superior advantages of location are such as to render this school a delightful as well as profitable resort for scholars. Mr. L. will devote his attention to teaching all the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

TERMS.—Common English branches, . . . \$3 00 The Languages and higher branches, . . . 3 50 Paris, Aug. 20, 1841. 17

Administratrix's Sale.

ON Saturday the twenty-fifth day of September next, at one of the clock P. M. at the dwelling house of the subreceiver, in Paris, I shall sell at Public Vendue all the interest which Chandler Cushman, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, had in and to any and all real estate, wherever he died the owner; for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, as authorized by the Judge of Probate of said County. Said real estate all lies in Paris aforesaid, and consists of said deceased Right in Equity of redeeming 50 acres, part of double lot 17 and 18, in the 7th Range, and 12 acres and 51 rods, part of lots 16 in the 6th and 10 in the 7th range, which is under mortgage for about four hundred and sixty dollars.—Also, the deceased Right of redeeming the Homestead where he lived and died and consists of the buildings and about twelve acres of land, under mortgage for about \$103; also about 1/4 acre on the road to Washburn's Mills, known as part of the Lurvey farm; at the same time will be sold the reversion of the widow's right of dower in the same, all of the premises being subject to such dower.

MARY CUSHMAN, Adm'r. Paris, August 21, 1841. 3w16

Farm for Sale.

A FARM for sale in the North West part of Norway, on the road from SWIFT's Corner to Waterville, containing of about forty acres, and a convenient House and Barn; and also a young Orchard. Terms liberal. Apply to GEORGE FROST. 3w16

There's Glory in all Things.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Melting Story.

No other class of men in any country is so facetious as that class which seems to be innately inclined to revenge.

A Melting Story.

Don't already feel the butter setting down close-

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

*THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have formed a partnership under the name of ABC

County, on the 3d Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYSIAN RAWSON, Judge.
Sw17 Copy Attest—*John Goodenow*, Register.

For sale at this Office.

possession of the said several parcels of land, and give
this notice to foreclose said mortgages, pursuant to a
Statute of this State.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD.
Portland, August 12, 1841. 3w13

Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.

